CHAP. VI.

Indies. On Easter day, the thirtieth of the said moneth, wee were encountred with a great storme, which seemed rather to be thunder then winde, which lasted the space of seuenteene dayes, but not so great as it was the two first dayes; and during the said time we rather lost way then gained.

The sixteenth day of Aprill the storme began to cease, and the *Sea* became more calme then before, to the contentment of all the Company; in such sort as continuing our said course vntill the eighteenth of the said moneth, we met with a very high Mountaine of Ice. The morrow after we discried a banke of Ice, which continued aboue eight leagues in length, with an infinite number of other smaller peeces of Ice, which hindred our passage. And by the iudgement of our Pilot, the said flakes or Ice were one hundred, or one hundred & twenty leagues from the Country of *Canada*; and we were in 45. degrees and two third parts, & we found passage in 44. [illegible] The second of May, at eleuen of clocke of the day, we came vpon *The Banke* in 44. degrees one third part. The sixt of the said moneth, we came so neere the land that we heard the Sea beate against the shore, but we could not descrie the same through the thicknesse of the fogge, whereunto these coasts are subiect, which was the cause that we put further certaine leagues into the Sea, vntill the next day in the morning, when we descried land, the weather being very cleare, which was the Cape of Saint *Marie.* The twelfth day following we were ouertaken with a great [illegible] of winde, which lasted two dayes. The fifteenth of the said moneth, wee descried the Isles of Saint *Peter.* The seuenteenth following we met with a banke of Ice neere Cape *de Raie* [illegible] leagues in length, which caused vs to strike saile all the night, to auoide the danger we might incurre. The next day we set saile, and descried Cape *de Raie*, and the Isles of Saint *Paul*, and Cape *de Saint Laurence*, which is on the South side. And from the said Cape of Saint *Laurence* vnto Cape *de Raie*, is eighteene leagues, which is the breadth of the entrance of the great [illegible] of *Canada.*

The same day, about ten of the clocke in the morning, we met with another Iland of Ice which was aboue eight leagues long. The twentieth of the said moneth, we descried an [illegible] which containeth some fiue and twenty or thirty leagues in length, which is called [illegible] *Assumption*, which is the entrance of the Riuer of *Canada.* The next day we descried [illegible] which is a very high land, and began to enter into the said Riuer of *Canada*, ranging the [illegible] coast vnto the Riuer of *Montanes*, which is from the said *Gachepe* [illegible] leagues; from the said Riuer of *Montanes* we sailed as farre as the *Pike*, which is twenty leagues, which is on the South side also: from the said *Pike* we [illegible] fifteene leagues. All these Countries are very high, [illegible] foure and twentieth of the said [illegible] we entred into the said Port, [illegible] *guenay*, where there is a very [illegible] sometimes strong windes do blow [illegible] that the said Riuer is fiue and forty [illegible] North North-west. The said Port of [illegible] twelue Ships: but there is water [illegible] of *Saguenay* along by a little hill, [illegible] the Countrie are very high Mountaines, whereon there is little mould, [illegible] of woods of Pines, Cypresses, Fir-trees, Birch, and some [illegible] There is a little Poole neere vnto the said Port [illegible] At the entrance of the said Port there are two points, [illegible] into the Sea, which is called Saint *Matthewes* point; [illegible] containing a quarter of a league, which is called the point of all the *Diuels.* The South-east, and South South-west windes doe strike into the said hauen. But from Saint *Matthewes* Point, to the said Point of *all the Diuels*, is very neere a league: Both these Points are dry at a low water.

A banke of Ice aboue 8. leagues long, in 45. degrees and two third parts. The *Banke* in 44 degr. one third part. These coasts subiect to fogs. The Cape of S. *Marie.* The Isles of S. *Peter.* A banke of Ice 6. leagues long. Cape *de Raie.* Cape *de S. Laurence.* An Iland of Ice aboue eight leagues long. The Ile of *Assumption.* *Gachepe.* The Riuer *Montanes.* The *Pike.* *Tadousac* from *Gachepe* 100. leg. The description of the hauen of *Tadousac.* The Riuer of *Saguenay* falleth into *Canada.* That of *Saguenay* is in *Lamberts* Map expressed to enter on the North side of *Canada*, about 51. or 40. from thence to the Sea shore of *Canada* aboue [illegible] miles, which entring into the Sea, hath [illegible] and vp to the falls [illegible] it may be for greatnesse reputed greater then any other Riuer [illegible] and Ilands for greater magnificence.

The great Sagamo, their feasts & dances. The *French* Cap. [illegible] Two Sauages brought out of *France.* *Anadabijou.* The Oration of one of the Sauages which we brought with vs.

THe seuen and twentieth day we sought the Sauages at the Point of Saint *Matthew*, which is a league from *Tadousac*, with the two Sauages whom Monsieur *du Pont* [illegible] him, to make report of that which they had seene in [illegible] which the King had giuen them [illegible] great *Sagamo*, which is called *Anadabijou* [illegible] of his companions, [illegible] well, according to the fashion of the Countrey, [illegible] vpon smoking long [illegible] had brought with vs began to make his Oration [illegible] giuen them, and of the good [illegible]

...that his said Majestie wished them well, and desired to people their Country, and to ...peace with their enemies (which are the French) or to send them forth to conquer them. ...ed up the faire Castles, Palaces, Houses, and people which they had frame, and ...manner of living. He was heard with so great silence as cannot be required. Now when ...ended his Oration, the said grand Seignor Anadisiya having heard him attentively ...to take Tobacco, and gave to the said Ambassadors de Faire Geese of Faire Male, and to me, ...certaine other Seignors which were by him: after he had taken some of Tobacco, he be... his Oration to all, speaking diuersly, smiling sometimes a little, and then speak... for that the Indies they ought to be very glad to have his Majestie for their grea... they answered all with one voyce, Ho, ho, ho, which is to say, yea, yea, yea. He pro... would in his speech said, That he was very well content that his said Majestie should ...Country, and unlike wars against their enemies, and that there was no Nation in ...to which they offered more good than to the French. In fine, he gave them all to ...what great and precious things in likenesse of his said Majestie. All here had ended ...were out of the Cabines, and they began to take their Victuals or Food, which ...the dish of Ostriges, which is like an Ostrige, of Beares, of Seales, and Beuers, ...their food ordinary victuals which they have, & with great store of wilde Fowle. They ...of Ostriges in the middest of the said Cabine, and they were set one ...for (round) and each one upon himself sate. The meat for on both sides the ...with his dish, middle of the Table of a tree: and when the meate is folden, ...every man his part in the same dishes, wherein they feede very ...they take them on their hands, or else on the haire of their ...before their victuals were folden, one of them rose vp, ...danced about the said Kennels from the one end of the Cabin to the other: when ...standing he still his dog perform'd upon the ground, and then all of them ...dancing, he went and set him downe in his place: then ...did the like, that for they continued, vntill the meate was fol... the heads of their enemies in ...them: and in signe of ioy there is one or two ...which they have vpon their ...

The Indian enemies to Anadisiya.

The Ostrich of Anadisiya.

A kind of the Ostrige. Origanes a Beast like an Ox.

A villanous gue... of the Ind...

The Book of the Beasts.

The French ma... in great ...

Two hundred Crocodiles.

The fashion of ...

their enemies. After they had made good cheere, the *Algonmequins*, one of the three Nations, went out of their Cabins, and retired themselues apart into a publike place, and caused all their women and girles to sit downe in rankes one by the other, and stood themselues behinde, then singing all in one time, as I haue said before. And suddenly all the women and maidens began to cast off their Mantles of skins, and stripped themselues starke naked, shewing their priuities, neuertheless adorned with *Manachias*, which are pasternosters and chaines enterlaced made of the haire of the Porkespicke, which they dye of diuers colours. After they had made an end of their songs, they cried all with one voyce, ho, ho, ho; at the same instant all the women and maidens couered themselues with their Mantels, for they lye at their feete, and rest a shaft while; and then eftsoones beginning againe to sing, they let fall their Mantells as they did before. They goe not out of one place when they dance, and make certaine gestures and motions of the body, lifting vp one foote and then another, stamping vpon the ground. While they were dancing this dance, the *Sagamo* of the *Algonmequins*, whose name was *Besouat*, sate before the said women and virgins, betweene two statues, whereon the heads of their enemies did hang. Sometime he role and made a speech, and said to the Mountainers and *Essasmenay*, ye see how we obtein the victory which we haue obtained of our enemies, ye must doe the like, that we may be contented: then they all together cried, ho, ho, ho. Assone as hee was returned to his place, the great *Sagamo*, and all his companions cast off their Mantels, being starke naked from their priuities, which were couered with a little skin, and tooke each of them what they thought good, as Maschias, Hatchets, Swords, Kettels, Furres, Flesh of the Origues, Seales, in briefe, euery one had a present, which they gaue the *Algonmequins*. After all these ceremonies the dance ended, and the said *Algonmequins*, both men and women caried away their presents to their lodging. They chose out also two men of each Nation of the best disposition, which they caused to runne, and he which was the swiftest in running had a present.

Matachias or cordons of the haire of the Porke-pike.

Their manner of dancing.

Besouat the Sagamo of the *Algonmequins*.

All these people are of a very cheerefull complexion, they laugh for the most part, neuertheless they are somewhat melancholly. They speake very distinctly, as though they would make themselues well vnderstood, and they stay quickely before making themselues a great while, and then they begin their speech againe: they obserue this fashion in the middest of their Orations, in counsaile, where there are none but the principals, which are the ancients: the women and children are not present. All these people sometimes endure so great extremity, that they are almost constrained to eate one another, through the great colde and snowes that fall in their Realme. Fowles whereof they liue, retire themselues into more hot climates. I thanke them, would to God them how to liue, and to learne to till the ground, and other things: they should liue more well; for I assure you that many of them are of good iudgement, and endure very well to purpose to any thing that a man shall demand of them. They haue an exceeding quicke sight in that which is, that they are giuen to reuenge, and great lyers, a people on whom you muste not too much credite, but with reason, and standing on your owne guard. Their prouision consists in formes little. They are for the most part a people that haue no houses, but are rouing from one place to another, and liue vpon the chase of wilde beasts, fishing, and fruites that the earth enforme my selfe of the said great *Sagamo*, who told me, that they confidently beleeue, that there is one God, which hath made all things: And that before they were here, they beleeue in God onely. How is it that he first came into this world, and from whence came they? he answered me, that after God had made all things, he tooke three kindes of Creatures, and set them vpon the ground, from whence came and returned grow, which haue their multiplication that vnto this present, and had their originall on this fashion. I replied vnto him, that this which he told me was false; but true indeede there was one God onely, which had created all things in the earth, in the heauens: seeing all these things so perfect, without any helpers or workemaister vnder neath, he tooke of the slime of the earth, & therewithall made *Adam* and left *Eue*. *An. Adam* for God tooke a rib of the side of *Adam*, as the rest made *Eue* withall, he gaue him for his companion, and that this was the truth that they and we had our originall after this fashion, and not after rowes as they beleeued. He said nothing vnto me, but that he beleeued rather that which I told him, then that which he told me. I asked him also, whether he beleeued more then one God, or but one God onely? He told me, that their beliefe was, that there was two Gods, one Creatour, Mother, and the Sunne, which were Gods; yet that God was aboue them all: but that the Sunne was good; and the Sunne in the firmament, because of the great vse they receiued of them: but that the Mother was naughty, and did euill vnto them; and that their Fathers were not, neuertheless he would haue his errour according to our faith, whereon he gaue him some small occasion, I demanded of him, whether they had not heard say of their ancestors, since God made the world. He told me, that he had neuer heard him; but that in old time there went fiue men that went towards the Sunne setting, which met with God, who asked them, Whither goe ye? they said, we goe to seeke our liuing. God answered them, you shall finde it here. They went further, vicious regarding what God had said vnto them: which meeting a stone, and turned two of them with it, which were turned into a stone: And he said, againe vnto the other three, Whither goe yee? and they answered as the first: and God said to them again, Goe no further, you shall finde it here. And seeing that nothing came vnto them, they went

Th'se Sauages endure great famine.

Their bad qualities.

The beliefe of the Sauages.

They beleeue one God, one Son, one Mother, and the Sunne.

ther: and God tooke two staues, and touched the two first therewith, which were turned into staues; and the fift staid and would goe no further: And God asked him againe, whither goest thou? I goe to seeke my liuing: stay and thou shalt finde it. He stayed without going any further, and God gaue him meate, and he did eate thereof; after he had well fed, hee returned with other Sauages, and told them all the former storie. He told them also, That another time there was a man which had store of Tobacco (which is a kinde of hearbe, whereof they take the smoke.) And that God came to this man, and asked him where his Tobacco pipe was? The man made his Tobacco pipe and gaue it to God, which tooke Tobacco a great while: after hee had taken store of Tobacco, God broke the said pipe into many peeces: and the man asked him, why hast thou broken my pipe, and seeing that I haue no more? And God tooke one which hee had, and gaue it him, and said vnto him: loe here I giue thee one, carry it to thy great *Segamo*, and charge him to keepe it, and if he keepe it well he shall neuer want any thing, nor none of his companions. The said man tooke the Tobacco pipe, and gaue it to his great *Segamo*, which as long as he kept, the Sauages wanted nothing in the world. But after that the said *Segamo* lost this Tobacco pipe, which was the occasion of great famine, which sometimes they haue among them. I asked him whether he beleeued all these he said yea, and that it was true. This I beleeue is the cause wherefore they say that God is not very good. But I replied and told him, that God was wholly good; and that without doubt this was the Diuell that appeared to these men, and as if they would beleeue in God as we doe, they should not want any thing needefull. That the Sunne which they beheld, the Moone and the Starres were created by this great God, which hath made heauen and earth, and they haue no power but that which God hath giuen them: that we beleeue in this great God, who by his good motion hath sent vs his deare Sonne, which was conceiued by the holy Ghost, tooke his naine flesh in the Virginall wombe of the Virgin Marie, hauing bin thirty three yeares on the earth, working infinite miracles, raising vp the dead, healing the lame, casting out Diuels, giuing sight to the blinde, teaching men the will of God his Father, to serue, honour, and worship him, did shed his bloud, and suffred death and passion for vs, and for our sinnes, and redeemed mankinde, and being buried, he rose againe, descended into hell, and ascended into heauen, where he sitteth at the right hand of God his Father. That this the beleefe of all the *Christians*, which beleeue in the Father, the Sonne, and the holy Ghost, which neuertheles are not three Gods, but one onely, and one onely God, and one Lord, in the which none is before or after the other, none greater or lesse then another. That the Virgin *Mary* the Mother of the Sonne of God, and all men and women which haue liued in the world, doing the commandements of God, and suffering martyrdome for his name sake, and by the permission of God haue wrought miracles, and are Saints in heauen in his Paradise, doe pray this great diuine Maiestie for vs, to pardon vs our faults and our sinnes which we doe against his Law and his Commandements: and so by the prayers of the Saints in heauen, and by the prayers which we make to his diuine Maiestie, he giueth that which we haue needs of, and the Diuell hath no power ouer vs, and can doe vs no harme. That if they had this beliefe, they should be as we are, and that the Diuell should be able to doe them no hurt, and should neuer worke any thing needfull. Then the said *Segamo* told me, that he approued that which I said. I asked him what ceremony they vsed in praying to their God? He told me, that they vsed none other ceremonies, but that euery one prayed in his heart as he thought good: This is the cause why I say that they haue no law among them, neither doe they know how to worship or pray to God, liue for the most part like brute beasts, and I thinke in short space they would be brought to the good *Christians*, if their Countrie were planted, which they desire for the most part.

They haue among them certaine Sauages which they call *Pilotons*, which speak visibly with the Diuell, which telleth them what they must doe, as well for the warre as for other things: and if he should command them to put any enterprise in execution, either to kill a French man, or any other of their Nation, they would immediately obey his commandement. Also they assure that all the dreames which they dreame are true: and indeede there are many of them, which say that they haue seene and dreamed things which doe happen or shall happen. But to speake truely of these things, they are visions of the Diuell, which doth deceiue and seduce them. This in all their beliefe that I could learne of them, which is brutish and beastiall. All these people are well proportioned of their bodies, without any deformitie, they are well fet, and their women are well shapen, fat and full, of a tawnie colour by abundance of a certaine painting wherewith they rub their bodies, which maketh them to be of an Oliue colour. They are couered with skins, one part of their bodies is couered, and the other part vncouered; but in the winter they couer all, for they are clad with good Furres, namely with the skins of *Orignac*, Deere, Beuers, Lon-beares, Stagges, and Deere, whereof they haue store. In the winter when the Snowes are great, they make a kinde of racket which is twice or thrice as bigge as one of those in *France*, which they fasten to their feete, and so goe on the Snow without sinking; for otherwise they could not hunt nor trauaile in many places. They haue also a kinde of Marriage, which is, that when a Maide is fourteene or fifteene yeares old, shee shall haue many seruants and friends, and she may haue carnall company with all those which she liketh, then after shee

Great famine some times among the Sauages.

Sauages will speake with the Diuell.

They paint themselues with an Oliue colour.

Their apparell of skins.

A deuice to go on the Snow with a Racket.

The marriage of the Sauages.

or six yeares, the may take which of them she will for her husband, and so they shall liue together all their life time, except that after they haue liued a certaine time together and haue no children, the man may forsake her and take another wife, saying that his old wife is nothing worth, so that the Maides are more free then the married Women. After they be married they be chaste, and their husbands for the most part are iealous, which giue presents to the Father or Parents of the Maide, which they haue married: loe this is the ceremonie and fashion which they vse in their marriages.

Their burials after the *Tartars* manner.

Touching their burials, when a man or woman dieth, they make a pit, wherein they put all the goods which they haue, as Kettels, Furres, Hatchets, Bowes and Arrowes, Apparell, and other things, and then they put the corps into the graue, and couer it with earth, and set store of great peeces of wood ouer it, and one stake they set vp on end, which they paint with reders the top. They beleeue the immortality of the Soule, and say that when they be dead they go into other Countries to reioyce with their parents and friends.

They beleeue the immortality of the soule.

THe eleuenth day of Iune, I went some twelue or fifteene leagues vp *Saguenay*, which is a faire Riuer, and of incredible depth; for I beleeue, as farre as I could learne by ghesses whence it should come, that it is from a very high place, from whence there descendeth a fall of water with great impetuositie: but the water that proceedeth thereof is not able to make such a Riuer as this; which neuertheleſſe holdeth not but from the said course of water (where the first fall is) vnto the Port of *Tadoussac*, which is the mouth of the said Riuer of *Saguenay*, in which space are fortie fiue or fifty leagues, and it is a good league and a halfe broad in the most, and a quarter of a league where it is narrowest, which causeth a great currant of water. All the Countrie which I saw, was nothing but Mountaines, the most part of roches couered with woods of Fir-trees, Cypresſes, and Birch-trees, the soyle very vnpleasant, where I found not a league of plaine Countrey, neither on the one side nor on the other. There are certaine hils of Sand and Iles in the said Riuer, which are very high aboue the water. In fine, they are very Desarts voide of Beasts and Birds; for I assure you that I went on hunting there in places which seemed most pleasant vnto mee, I found nothing at all, but small Birds which are like Nightingales, and Swallowes, which come thither in the Summer; for at other times I thinke there are none, because of the excessiue cold which is there. This Riuer commeth from the North-west. They reported vnto me, that hauing passed the first fall, from whence the currant of water commeth, they passe eight other falls or falles, and then they trauaile one dayes iourney without finding any, then they passe ten other falls, and come into a Lake, which they passe in two dayes (euery day they trauaile at their ease, some twelue or fifteene leagues:) at the end of the Lake there are people lodged: then they enter into three other Riuers, three or foure dayes in each of them; at the end of which Riuers there are two or three kinde of Lakes, where the head of *Saguenay* beginneth: from the which head or spring, vnto the said Port of *Tadoussac*, is ten dayes journee with their Canoowes. On the sides of the said Riuers are many lodgings, whither other Nations come from the North, to traffique with the said Mountainers, for skins of Beuers and Martens, for other Merchandiſes, which the *French* Ships bring to the said Mountainers. The said Sauages of the North say, that they see the Sea, which is salt. I hold, if this be so, that it is some gulfe of this our Sea, which disgorgeth it selfe by the North part between the lands: and in very deede it can be nothing else. This is that which I haue learned of the Riuer of *Saguenay*.

A mountainous Country.

The report of the beginning of the Riuer of *Saguenay*.

A Lake two daies iournie long.

Three other Riuers.

Two or three Lakes, where in the head of *Saguenay* beginneth.

That is, 150. leagues.

People of the North.

A sale sea.

ON Wednesday the eighteenth day of Iune, we departed from *Tadoussac*, to go to the Sea: we passed by an Ile, which is called the Ile *Ruonne*, or the Ile of the *Hare*, which may be some two leagues from the Land on the North side, and some seuen leagues from the said *Tadoussac*, and fiue leagues from the South Coast. From the Ile of the *Hare* we ranged the North Coast aboue halfe a league, vnto a point that runneth into the Sea, where a man muſt keepe farther off.

Iourney to the fall and to certaine Ilands, arriual at *Quebec*. chap. 5.

The Ile of the Hare.

The Ile of Filberds.

The said point is within a league of the Ile, which is called the Ile *des Coudres*, or the Ile of Filberds, which may be some two leagues in length. And from the said Ile on the Land on the North side is a league. The said Ile is some what euen, and groweth sharpe toward the end on the West end, there are Medowes and Points of Rockes which stretch somewhat into the Riuer. The said Ile is somewhat pleasant, by reason of the Woods which enuiron the same. There is store of Slate, and the soyle is somewhat grauelly: at the end whereof there is a Rocke which stretcheth into the Sea about halfe a league. We passed to the North of the said Ile, which is distant from the Ile of the *Hare* twelue leagues.

12. leagues.

The Thursday following we departed from thence, and anchored at a dangerous riuer on the North side, where there be certaine Medowes, and a little Riuer, where the *Sauages* lie sometimes. The said day we still ranged the Coast on the North, vnto a place where we were driuen backe by reasons of the winds which were contrary vnto vs, where there were many Rockes and places very dangerous: here we stayed three dayes waiting for faire weather. All this Coast is nothing but Mountaynes as well on the South side as on the North, the most part like the Coast

of the Riuer of
to goe to the Ile
and couered wi
two leagues, a
and Flats, very
on the South.

And from th
North shoare, v
South shoare is
yet against the
North side is ve
and the mayne
fall of water, w
the said Mounta
tries a man may
within the Lan
its Straict of the
fmuit on the No
is a leuell and go
Buches, Firre-
opinion, if the
said *Quebec* Dia
said *Quebec* to th

ON Munday
the Riuer b
two leagues at
without Roches
the South is
is not nauigabl
anchored as high
mine, which ri
in any place that
There are in the
greene, and cert
which are very g
there is great flo
yet increase.
to the Countrey
side three league
new *Quarter* wa
number. The said
very leuell and
On Tuesday
Oure, where w
light, because of
said) which is l
Cape; yet you
almost three fath
some fiue leagues
departed from th
of great store of
Vines, and came
all is euen ground
There is anoth
departed from th
North shoare, w
another is three
vp into the Cou
ring full of Tre
which maketh m
In passing furt
ward by the Nort
the one and the

of the River of *Saguenay*. On Sunday the two and twentieth of the said moneth wee departed to goe to the Ile of *Orleans*, in the way there are many Iles on the South shoare, which are low and couered with trees, shewing to be very pleasant, containing (as I was able to iudge) some two leagues, and one league, and another halfe a league. About these Iles are nothing but Rocks and Flats, very dangerous to passe, and they are distant some two leagues from the mayne Land on the South.

And from thence wee ranged the Ile of *Orleans* on the South-side: It is a league from the North shoare, very pleasant and leuell, containing eight leagues in length. The Coast on the South shoare is low land, some two leagues into the Countrey: the said lands begin to be low ouer against the said Ile, which beginneth two leagues from the South Coast: to passe by the North side is very dangerous for the bankes of Sand and Rockes, which are betweene the said Ile and the mayne Land, which is almost all dry at a low water. At the end of the said Ile I saw a fall of water, which fell from a great Mountaine, of the said River of *Canada*, and on the top of the said Mountaine the ground is leuell and pleasant to behold, although within the said Countries a man may see high Mountaynes which may bee some twenty, or fiue and twenty leagues within the Lands, which ste neere the first *Sault* of *Saguenay*. We anchored at *Quebec*, which is a Strait of the said River of *Canada*, which is some three hundred paces broad: there is at this straite on the North side a very high Mountayne, which falleth downe on both sides: all the rest is a leuell and goodly Countrey, where there are good grounds full of Trees, as Okes, Cypresses, Birches, Firre-trees and Aspes, and other Trees bearing fruit, and wild Vines: So that in mine opinion, if they were dressed, they would be as good as ours. There are along the Coast of the said *Quebec* Diamants in the Rockes of Slate, which are better then those of *Alanson*. From the said *Quebec* to the Ile of *Condre*, or *Filberds*, are nine and twenty leagues.

The Ile of Orleans.

Quebec

Diamants.

29. leagues.

ON Munday the three and twentieth of the said moneth, we departed from *Quebec*, where the River beginneth to grow broad sometimes one league, then a league and an halfe or two leagues at most. The Countrey groweth still fairer and fairer, and are all low grounds, without Rockes, or very few. The North Coast is full of Rockes and bankes of Sand: you must take the South side, about some halfe league from the shore. There are certaine small Riuers which are not nauigable, but only for the Canoaes of the *Sauages*, wherein there be many fals. Wee anchored as high as Saint *Croix*, which is distant from *Quebec* fifteene leagues. This is a low point, which riseth vp on both sides. The Countrey is faire and leuell, and the soyles better then in any place that I haue seene, with plenty of wood, but very few Firre-trees and Cypresses. There are in these parts great store of Vines, Peares, small Nuts, Cheries, Goose-berries, red and greene, and certaine small Roots of the bignesse of a little Nut, resembling Musterdeuile in taste, which are very good roasted and sod. All this soyle is blacke, without any Rockes, saue that there is great store of Slate: The soyle is very fatt, and if it were well manured it would yeeld great increase. On the Northside there is a River which is called *Batiscan*, which goeth farre into the Countrey, whereby sometimes the *Algonquins* come downe: and another on the same side three leagues from the said Saint *Croix*, in the way from *Quebec*, which is, that where *Iacques Quartier* was in the beginning of the Discouery which he made hereof, and hee passed no further. The said River is pleasant, and goeth farre vp into the Countries. All this North Coast is very leuell and declinable.

Of the point of S. Croix, of the Riues of *Batiscan*, of the Riuers, Rocks, Iles, Lands, Trees, Fruits, Vines, & faire Countries, which are from *Quebec* vnto The 13. *Riuers*. *Chap. 6.*

Saint *Croix*, 15. leagues.

Ground Nuts.

The River *Batiscan*.

Another River

On Tuesday the foure and twentieth of the said moneth, wee departed from the said Saint *Croix*, where we stayed a tyde and an halfe, that we might passe the next day following by day light, because of the great number of Rockes which are thwart the River (a strange thing to behold) which is in a manner dry at a low water: But at halfe flood, a man may begin to passe easily; yet you must take good heed, with the Lead alwayes in hand. The tyde flowes heere about three fathomes and an halfe: the farther we went, the fairer was the Country. We went some fiue leagues and an halfe, and anchored on the North side. The Wednesday following wee departed from the said place, which is a flatter Countrey then that which we passed before, full of great store of Trees as that of Saint *Croix*. We passed hard by a little Ile, which was full of Vines, and came to an Anchor on the South side neere a high Hill: but hauing on the top thereof all is euen ground.

A goodly Country.

An Ile full of Vines.

There is another little Ile three leagues from Saint *Croix*, lying neere the South shore. Wee departed from the said Hill the Thursday following, and passed by a little Ile, which is neere the North shoare, where I saw fiue small Riuers, whereof two are able to beare Boats three vp, and another is three hundred paces broad: there are certaine Hands in the mouth of it: it goeth farre vp into the Countrey: into the deepest of all the rest which are very pleasant to behold, the soyle being full of Trees which are like to Wilmot-trees, and haue the same smell: but I saw no Fruit, which maketh me doubt: the *Sauages* told me that they beare Fruit like corne.

Shee small Rivers.

The Ile S. Eloy.

In passing further we met an Ile, which is called Saint *Eloy*, and another little Ile, which is hard by the North shoare: we passed betweene the said Ile and the North shore, where betweene the one and the other are some hundred and fifty paces. From the said Ile we passed a league and

Another small Riuer.

an halfe, on the South side neere vnto a Riuer, whereon Canowes might goe. All this Coast on the North side is very good, one may passe freely there, yet with the Lead in the hand, to auoid certaine points. All this Coast which we ranged is mowing Sand; but after you be entred a little into the Woods, the soile is good. The Friday following we departed from this Ile, coasting still the North side hard by the shoare, which is low and full of good Trees, and in great number as farre as the three Riuers, where it beginneth to haue another temperature of the season, somewhat differing from that of Saint *Croix*: because the Trees are there more forward then in any place that hitherto I had seene. From the three Riuers to Saint *Croix* are fifteene leagues. In this Riuer are sixe Ilands, three of which are very small, and the others some fiue or sixe hundred paces long, very pleasant and fertile, for the little quantitie of ground that they contains. There is one Iland in the middest of the said Riuer, which looketh directly vpon the passage of the Riuer of *Canada*, and commandeth the other Ilands which lye further from the shoare, as well on the one side as on the other, of foure or fiue hundred paces: it riseth on the South side, and falleth somewhat on the North side. This in my iudgement would be a very fit place to inhabit; and it might bee quickly fortified: for the situation is strong of it selfe, and neere vnto a great Lake, which is aboue foure leagues distant, which is almost ioyned to the Riuer of *Saguenay*, by the report of the *Sauages*, which trauell almost an hundred leagues Northward, and passe many Sands, and then goe by Land some fiue or sixe leagues, and enter into a Lake, whence the said Riuer of *Saguenay* receiueth the best part of his Spring, and the said *Sauages* come from the said Lake to *Tadoussac*.

A better temperature. 15. leagues.

An Iland fit to be planted.

A great Lake. The head of *Saguenay* 100. leagues off.

Moreouer, the planting of *The three Riuers* would be a benefit for the liberty of certaine Nations, which dare not come that way for feare of the said *Iroois* their enemies, which border vpon all the said Riuer of *Canada*. But this place being inhabited, we might make the *Iroois* and the other *Sauages* friends, or at least wise vnder the fauour of the said Plantation, the said *Sauages* might passe freely without feare or danger: because the said place of *The three Riuers* is a passage. All the soyle which I saw on the North shoare is sandy. Wee went vp aboue a league into the said Riuer, and could passe no further, by reason of the great current of water. We tooke a Boate to search vp further, but we went not past a league, but we met a very Strait full of water, of some twelue paces, which caused vs that we could not passe no further. All the ground which I saw on the bankes of the said Riuer, riseth more and more, and is full of Firre-trees and Cypresse Trees, and hath very few other Trees.

A great course of water.

ON the Saturday following, we departed from *The three Riuers*, and anchored at a Lake which is foure leagues distant. All this Countrey from *The three Riuers* to the entrance of the said Lake is low ground, euen with the water on the North side; and on the South side it is somewhat higher. The said Countrey is exceeding good, and the most pleasant that hitherto we had seene: the Woods are very thinne, so that a man may trauell easily through them. The next day being the nine and twentieth of June, we entred into the Lake, which is some fiftene leagues in length, and some seuen or eight leagues broad: At the entrance thereof on the South side within a league there is a Riuer which is very great, and entreth into the Countrey some fortie or eightie leagues, and continuing along the same Coast, there is another little Riuer, which pierceth about two leagues into the Land, and commeth out of another small Lake, which may containe some three or foure leagues. On the North side where the Land riseth very high, a man may see some twentie leagues off; but by little and little the Mountaynes beginne to fall toward the West, as it were into a flat Countrey.

Great Lake described and Riuer of the *Iroois*. Chap. 7. The Lake of *Angoulesme*. 15. leagues.

A great Riuer. Another small Riuer.

The *Sauages* say, that the greatest part of these Mountaynes are but soyle. The said Lake hath some three fathoms water whereas we passed, which was almost in the middest: the length lieth East and West, and the breadth from North to the South. I thinke it hath good fish in it of such kinds as we haue in our owne Countrey. Wee passed it the very same day, and anchored about two leagues within the great Riuer which goeth vp to the *Saults*: In the mouth whereof are thirtie small Ilands, as farre as I could discerne; some of them are of two leagues, others of a league and an halfe, & some lesse, which are full of Walnut-trees, which are not much different from ours; and I thinke their Walnuts are good when they bee ripe: I saw many of them vnder the Trees, which were of two sorts, the one small, and the others as long as a mans Thumbe, but they were rotten. There are also store of Vines vpon the bankes of the said Ilands. But when the waters be great, the most part of them is couered with water. And this Country is yet better then any other which I had seene before.

Two leagues. 30. small Ilands.

Walnuts of two sorts. Store of Vines. Good Countrie.

The last day of June wee departed from thence, and passed by the mouth of the Riuer of the *Iroois*; where the *Sauages* which came to make warre against them, were lodged and fortified. Their Fortresse was made with a number of poles set very close one to another, which ioyned on the one side on the banke of the great Riuer of *Canada*, and the other on the banke of the Riuer of the *Iroois*: and their Boates were ranged the one by the other neere the shoare, that they might flie away with speed, if by chance they should be ouerpassed by the *Iroois*. For their Fort is couered with the barke of Okes, and seuereth them for

The Riuer of the *Iroois*. Their manner of fortification with Barkes.

thing else, but to haue time to embarke themselues. We went vp the River of the *Iroquois* some six or seuen leagues, and could passe no further with our Pinnasse, by reason of the great course of water which descendeth, and also because we cannot goe on Land, and draw the Pinnasse for the multitude of Trees which are vpon the bankes.

Seeing we could not passe any further, we tooke our Skiffe, to see whether the current were more gentle, but going vp some two leagues, it was yet stronger, and wee could goe no higher. Being able to doe no more we returned to our Pinnasse. All this River is some three hundred or three hundred paces broad, and very wholsome. Wee saw fiue Ilands in it, distant one from the other a quarter or halfe a league, or a league at the most: one of which is a league long, which is the neerest to the mouth, and the others are very small. All these Countries are couered with Trees and low Lands, like those which I had seene before: but here are more Firres and Cypresses then in other places. Neuertheless, the soile is good, although it bee somewhat sandy. This River runneth in a manner South-west. The *Sauages* say, that some fifteene leagues from the place where we were vp the River, there is a Sault which falleth downe from a very steepe place, where they carry their Canowes to passe the same some quarter of a league, and come into a Lake: at the mouth whereof, are three Ilands, and being within the same they meete with more Iles: this Lake may containe some fortie or fiftie leagues in length, and some fiue and twentie leagues in breadth, into which many Riuers fall, to the number of ten, which carrie Canowes very far vp. When they are come to the end of this Lake, there is another fall, and they enter againe into another Lake, which is as great as the former, at the head whereof the *Iroquois* are lodged. They say moreouer, that there is a River, which runneth vnto the Coast of *Florida*, whether it is from the said last Lake some hundred, or an hundred and fortie leagues. All the Country of the *Iroquois* is somewhat Mountaynous, yet not withstanding exceeding good, temperate, without much Winter, which is very short there.

Fiue Ilands.

This River runneth almost South-west.

A Lake some fortie or fiftie leagues long in the Country of the *Iroquois*. The goodnesse and short winter of the Country of the *Iroquois*.

AFter our departure from the River of the *Iroquois*, wee anchored three leagues beyond the same, on the North side. All this Countrie is a low Land, replenished with all sorts of trees, which I haue spoken of before. The first day of July we coasted the North side, where the Land is very thinne, and more thinne then wee had found in any place before, and all good land for tillage. I went in a Canoa to the South shoare, where I saw a number of Ilets, which haue very fruitfull trees, as Vines, Wal-nuts, Hasel-nuts, and a kinde of fruit like Chest-nuts, Chesnuts, Oakes, Aspe, Hoppes, Ashe, Beech, Cypresse, very few Pines and Firre-trees. There are other trees which I knew not, which are very pleasant. We found there store of Strawberries, Rasp-berries Goose-berries red, greene, and blew, with many small fruits, which growe there among great abundance of grasse. There are also many wilde beasts, as Orignas, Stegges, Beares, Buckes, Bearses, Porkepickes, Conies, Foxes, Beuers, Otters, Muske-rats, and certaine other kindes of beasts which I doe not know, which are good to eate, and whereof the Sauages kill. Wee passed by an Ile, which is very pleasant, and containeth some foure leagues in length, and halfe a league in breadth. I saw toward the South two high Mountaines, which shewed themselues twentie leagues within the Land. The Sauages told mee, that here beganne the first fall of the foresaid River of the *Iroquois*. The Wednesday following wee departed from this place, and sayled some fiue or sixe leagues. Wee saw many Ilands: this Land is there very lowe, and the Iles are couered with trees, as those of the River of the *Iroquois* were.

Their arriual at the Sault or Fall of the River of *Canada*, the description thereof. *Chap.* 8. Fruitfull Trees of many sorts.

Orignacs are before said to be like oxen, perhaps Buffles. *Castors*, that *Orignacs* are *Elkes*.

Wilde beasts.

A pleasant Ile.

Many Ilands.

The day following, being the third of July, we ranne certaine leagues, and passed likewise by many other Ilands, which are excellent good and pleasant, through the great store of Medowes which are thereabout, as well on the shoare of the maine Land, as of the other Ilands: and all the Woods are of very small growth, in comparison of those which wee had passed. At length I came this very day to the entrance of the Sault or Fall of the great River of *Canada*, with reasonable wind; and wee met with an Ile, which is almost in the middest of the said entrance, which is a quarter of a league long, and passed on the South side of the said Ile, where there was but three, foure or fiue foot water, and sometimes a fathome or two, and straight on the other side wee found againe not past three or foure foot. There are many Rockes, and small Ilands, whereon there is no wood, and they are euen with the water. From the beginning of the foresaid Ile, which is in the middest of the said entrance, the water beginneth to runne with a great force. Although we had the wind very good, yet wee could not with all our might make any great way; nenertheless wee passed the said Ile which is at the entrance of the Sault or Fall. When wee perceiued that wee could goe no further, wee came to an anchor on the North shoare ouer against a small Iland, which aboundeth for the most part with those kindes of fruits which I haue spoken of before. Without all delay wee made ready our skiffe, which wee had made of purpose to passe the said Sault; whereinto the said *Monsieur de Pont* and my selfe entred, with three Sauages, which we had brought with vs to shew vs the way. Departing from our Pinnasse, we were scarse gone three hundred paces, but we were forced to come out, and cause certain Sauages to goe into the water to free our Skiffe. The Canoa of the Sauages passed easily. Wee met with an infinite number of small Rockes, which were euen with the water, on which wee touched oftentimes.

The entrance of the Sault of Fall. An Ile.

A great current of water.

Monsieur de Pont and *Monsieur des Champlains* passeth the Sault.

There

Two great Ilands.

There be two great Ilands, one on the North side, which containeth some fifteene leagues in length, and almost as much in breadth, beginning some twelue leagues vp within the River of *Canada*, going toward the River of the *Ireenis*, and endeth beyond the Sault. The Iland which is on the South side is some foure leagues long, and some halfe league broad. There is also another Iland, which is neere to that on the North side, which may bee some halfe league long, and some quarter broad: and another small Iland which is betweene that on the North side, and another neere to the South shoare, where by wee passed the entrance of the Sault. This entrance being passed, there is a kinde of Lake, wherein all these Ilands are, some fiue leagues long and almost as broad, wherein are many small Ilands which are Rockes. There is a Mountaine neere the said Sault which discouereth farre into the Countrie, and a little River which falleth from the said Mountaine into the Lake. On the South side are some three or foure Mountaines, which seeme to be about fifteene or sixteene leagues within the Land. There are also two Riuers, one, which goeth to the first Lake of the River of the *Ireenis*, by which sometimes the *Algonquins* inuade them: and another which is neere vnto the Sault, which runneth not farre into the Countrey.

A kind of Lake some 5. leagues long.

3. or 4. Mountaines on the South side.

Two Riuers.

The furie of the fall of waters.

At our comming neere to the said Sault with our Skiffe and Canoa, I assure you, I neuer saw any streame of water to fall downe with such force as this doth; although it bee not very high, being not in some places past one or two fathoms, and at the most three: it falleth as it were steppe by steppe: and in euery place where it hath some small height, it maketh a strong boyling with the force and strength of the running of the water. In the breadth of the said Sault, which may containe some league, there are many broad Rockes, and almost in the middest there are very narrow and long Ilands, where there is a Fall as well on the side of the said Ilands which are toward the South, as on the North side: where it is so dangerous, that it is not possible for any man to passe with any Boat, how small soeuer it be. We went on land through the Woods, to see the end of this Sault: where, after wee had trauelled a league, wee saw no more Rockes nor Falls: but the water runneth there so swiftly as it is possible: and this current hasteth for three or foure leagues: so that it is in vaine to imagine, that a man is able to passe the said Sault with any Boats. But he that would passe them, must be himselfe with the Canoa of the Sauages, which one man may easily carie. For to carrie Boats is a thing which cannot be done in so short time as it should bee, to be able to returne into *France*, vnlesse a man would winter there. And beside this fiue Sault, there are ten Saults more, the most part head to head. So that it would be a matter of great paines and trauell to bee able to see and doe that by land which a man might promise himselfe, without great cost and charge, and also to bee in danger to trauell in vaine. But with the Canoes of the Sauages a man may trauell freely and readily to all Countries, as well in the small as in the great Riuers: So that disposing himselfe by the meanes of the said Sauages and their Canoes, a man may see all that is to be seene, good and bad, within the space of a yeere or two. That little way which wee trauelled by Land on the side of the said Sault, is a very thinne Wood, through which men with their Armes may march well without any trouble; the aire is there more gentle and temperate, and the soyle better then in any place that I had seene, where is store of such wood and fruits, as are in all other places before mentioned: and it is in the latitude of 45. degrees and certaine minutes.

The swift current of the water about the Fall.

Ten Saults more.

Temperate aire, and good soyle.

The Sault is in 45. degrees and certaine minutes.

A draught of the Sauages.

The first report of the Sauages touching the Head of the Riuer.

When we saw that we could doe no more, we returned to our Pinnace; where we examined the Sauages which we had with vs, of the end of the Riuer, which I caused them to draw with their hand, and from what part the Head thereof came. They told vs, that beyond the said Sault that we had seene, they trauelled some ten or fifteene leagues with their Canoes in the said riuer, where there is a Riuer which runneth to the dwelling of the *Algonquins*, which are from sixty leagues distant from the great Riuer; and then they passed fiue Saults, which may containe from the first to the last eight leagues, whereof there are two where they carrie their Canoes to passe them: euery Sault may containe halfe a quarter or a quarter of a league at the most. And then they come into a Lake, which may be fifteene or sixteene leagues long. From thence they enter againe into a River which may be a league broad, and trauell some two leagues in the same: and then they enter into another Lake some foure or fiue leagues long: comming to the end thereof, they passe fiue other Saults, distant from the first to the last some fiue and twenty or thirty leagues; whereof there are three where they carrie their Canoes to passe them, and the other two they doe but draw them in the water, because the current is not there so strong, nor so bad, as in the others. None of all these Saults is so hard to passe, as that which we first saw. Then they come into a Lake, which may containe some eighty leagues in length, in which are many Ilands, and at the end of the same the water is brackish, and the Winter gentle. At the end of the said Lake they passe a Sault which is somewhat high, where little water doth decay: there they carrie their Canoes by land about a quarter of a league to passe this Sault. From thence they enter into another Lake, which may be some sixty leagues long, and that the water thereof is very brackish: at the end thereof they come vnto a Riuer which is two leagues broad, and it goeth farre into the Countrie. They told vs, that they themselues had passed farther; and that they had not seene the end of a Lake, which is within fifteene or sixteene leagues

The first Sault.

Another Lake 60. leagues long, very brackish.

A Riuer of 2. leagues broad.

Another eight-lake.

The last Sault.

leagues of the farthest place where themselues had beene, nor that they which told them of it, had knowne any man that had seene the end thereof, because it is so great that they would not aduenture themselues so farre into the same, for feare least some storme or gust of winde should surprise them. They say that in the Summer the Sunne doth set to the North of the said Lake, but in the Winter it setteth as it were in the middest thereof: That the water is there excellent, to wit, as sale as the Sea water. I asked them whether from the last Lake which they had seene, the water declended alwaies downe the Riuer comming to *Gaschepay*? They told me, no: but said, that from the third Lake onely it descended to *Gaschepay*: But that from the last Sault, which is somewhat high, as I haue said, the water was almost still; and that the said Lake did take his course by other Riuers, which passe within the Lands, either to the South, or to the North, whereof there are many that runne there, the end whereof they see not. Now, in my iudgement, if so many Riuers fall into this Lake, hauing so small a course as the said Sault, it needs of necessitie fall out, that it must haue his issue forth by some exceeding great Riuer. The reason that maketh me beleeue that there is no Riuer by which this Lake doth issue forth considering the number of so many Riuers as fall into it) is this, that the Sauages haue not any Riuer, that runneth through the Countries, saue in the place where they were. Which maketh me beleeue that this is the South Sea, being sale as they say: Neuertheleese we may not giue so much credit thereunto, but that it must bee done with apparent reasons, although there shew small shew thereof. And this affiredly is all that hitherto I haue seene and heard of the Sauages, touching that which we demanded of them.

The Lake of fresh water.

The Lake of sale water.

Many Riuers running South and North.

Another Riuer may be one of these.

An exceeding great Riuer.

The South Sea.

WEe departed from the said Sault on Friday the fourth day of July, and returned the same day to the Riuer of the *Irocois*. On Sunday the sixth of July wee departed from thence, and anchored in the Lake. The Monday following wee anchored at the three Riuers. The day was spent some foure leagues beyond the said three Riuers. The Tuesday following wee came to *Quebec*; and the next day wee were at the end of this Ile of *Orleans*, where the Sauages came to vs, which were lodged in the maine Land on the North side. Wee examined two of the *Algonkinquins*, to see whether they would agree with those that wee had examined touching the end and the beginning of the said Riuer of *Canada*. They said, as they had drawne the shape thereof, that hauing passed the Sault which wee had seene, some two or three dayes there goeth a Riuer into their dwelling, which is on the North side. So going on forward in the said great Riuer, they passe a Sault, where they carrie their Canoes, and they come to fiue other Saults, which may containe from the first to the last some nine or ten leagues, so that the said Saults are not hard to passe, and they doe but draw their Canoes in the most part of the said Saults or Falls, hauing but two, where they carrie them: from thence they enter into a Lake, which is as it were a kinde of Lake, which may containe some six or seuen leagues: from thence they passe fiue other Falls, where they draw their Canoes as in the first mentioned, hauing but two, where they carrie them as in the former: and that from the first to the last there are some twenty or five and twenty leagues. Then they come into a Lake containing some fifteene and fifty leagues in length: and foure or fiue leagues within the entrance of that Lake there is a Riuer which goeth to the *Algonkinquins* toward the North; and another Riuer which goeth to the *Irocois*, whereby the said *Algonkinquins* and *Irocois* make warre the one against the other. Then trauelling to the end of the said Lake, they meete with another Fall, where they draw their Canoes. From thence they enter into another exceeding great Lake, which may containe as much as the former: They haue beene but a very little way in this last Lake, and they affirmed say, that at the end of the said Lake there is a Sea, the end whereof they haue not seene, neither haue heard that any haue seene it. But that where they haue beene, the water is fresh, because they haue not entred farre into it; and that the course of the water commeth from the Sun-setting toward the East; and they knowe not, whether beyond the Lake that they haue seene, there be any other course of water that goeth Westward. That the Sunne setteth on the right hand of this Lake: which is, according to my iudgement, at the North-west, more or lesse; and that in the first great Lake the water freezeth not (which maketh mee to thinke that the climate is there temperate) and that all the Territories of the *Algonkinquins* are low ground, furnished with small store of wood: and that the coast of the *Irocois* is Mountainous, notwithstanding they are excellent good and fertile soyles, and better then they haue seene elsewhere. That the said Riuer holds some fifty or sixty leagues from the said great Lake. This affiredly is all which they haue told mee that they haue seene: which differeth very little from the report of the first Sauages. This day wee came within some three leagues of the Ile of *Condres* or *Tilleuls*.

Of *Canada*, and of the number of the Falls and Lakes which it passeth by. *chap. 3. & 4.*

The Riuer of the *Irocois*.

Another report of the *Algonkinquin* Sauages.

A Riuer or Lake 6. or 7. leagues long.

A Lake 15. leagues long.

A Riuer on the South side.

Another exceeding great Lake.

A Sea, the end whereof the Sauages neuer saw.

It seemeth to be fresh water.

The Ile Condres.

On Thursday the tenth of the said moneth, wee came within a league and an halfe of the Ile of *Ruets*, or Of the Hart, on the North side, where other Sauages came into our Pinnace, among whom there was a young man, an *Algonkinquin*, which had trauelled much in the said Lake. Wee examined him very particularly, as wee had done the other Sauages. Hee told mee that hauing passed the said Fall which we had seene, within two or three leagues there is a River,

The Ile of Ruets.

The Ile of Limon, or of the Hart.

The third report, made by a great Trauailer.

River, which goeth to the said *Algonmequins*, where they be lodged: and that passing vp the great River of *Canada*, there are fiue Falls, which may containe from the first to the last some eight or nine leagues, whereof there bee three where they carrie their Canoes, and two others wherein they draw them: that each of the said Falls may be a quarter of a league long: then they come into a Lake, which may containe some fifteene leagues. Then they passe fiue other Falls, which may containe from the the first to the last some twenty or fiue and twenty leagues; where there are not past two of the said Falls which they passe with their Canoes, in the other three they doe but draw them. From thence they enter into an exceeding great Lake, which may containe some three hundred leagues in length: when they are passed some hundred leagues into the said Lake, they meet with an Iland, which is very great; and beyond the said Iland the water is brackish: But when they haue passed some hundred leagues farther, the water is yet salter: and comming to the end of the said Lake, the water is wholly salt. Farther he said, that there is a Fall that is a league broad, from whence an exceeding current of water descendeth into the said Lake. That after a man is passed this Fall, no more land can be seene neither on the one side nor on the other, but so great a Sea, that they neuer haue seene the end thereof, nor haue heard tell that any other haue seene the same. That the Sunne setteth on the right hand of the said Lake: and that at the entrance thereof there is a River which goeth to the *Algonmequins*, and another River to the *Irocois*, whereby they warre the one against the other. That the Countrie of the *Irocois* is somewhat mountainous, yet very fertile, where there is store of *Indian* Wheat, and other fruits, which they haue not in their Countrie: That the Countrie of the *Algonmequins* is lowe and fruitfull. I enquired of them, whether they had any knowledge of any Mines: They told vs, that there is a Nation which are called, the good *Irocois*, which come to exchange for merchandises, which the *French* ships doe giue to the *Algonmequins*, which say, that there toward the North a Mine of fine Copper, whereof they shewed vs certaine Bracelets, which they had receiued of the said Good *Irocois*: and that if any of vs would goe thither, they would bring them to the place, which should bee appointed for that businesse. And this is all which I could learne of the one and the other, differing but very little; saue that the second which we examined, said, that they had not tasted of the sale water: for they had not beene so farre with in the said Lake, as the others: and they differ some small deale in the length of the way, the one sort making it more short, and the other more long. So that, according to their report, from the Sault or Fall where wee were, is the space of some foure hundred leagues vnto the Salt Sea which may be the South Sea, the Sunne setting where they say it doth. On Friday the tenth of the said moneth we returned to *Tadoussac*, where our ship lay.

A Lake 150 leagues long.

An exceeding great Lake 300 leagues long.

A very great Iland.

Brackish water.

More brackish water.

Whole salt water.

A great and maine Sea.

A River which goeth to the *Algonmequins*.

A Mine of fine Copper.

Some 400. leagues from the first Sault to the South-sea.

Their Voyage from *Tadoussac* to the Ile *Percee*: of many Riuers Lakes and Countries, wherein are found sundry sorts of Mines.

Chap. 10.

100. leagues from *Gachepay* to *Tadoussac*.

Armouchiches.

Sagamo.

The description of the Port of *Gachepay*.

The Bay of *Cods*.

The Ile *Percee*.

The Ile *de Bonaduenture*.

The Bay of *Heate*.

The River of *Montmore*.

Tregate and *Misamichy*.

The River *Sourona*.

A Mine of Copper.

AS soone as wee were come to *Tadoussac*, wee embarqued our selues againe to goe to *Gachepay*, which is distant from the said *Tadoussac* about some hundred leagues. The thirteenth day of the said moneth we met with a companie of Sauages, which were lodged on the South side almost in the mid-way betweene *Tadoussac* and *Gachepay*. Their *Sagamo* or Captaine which leades them is called *Armouchides*, which is held to be one of the wisest and most hardy among all the Sauages: Hee was going to *Tadoussac* to exchange Arrowes, and the flesh of Origners, which they haue for Beauers and Matterns of the other Sauages, the Mountainers, *Esselemoins*, and *Algonmequins*.

The fifteenth day of the said moneth we came to *Gachepay*, which is in a Bay, about a league and a halfe on the North side. The said Bay containeth some seuen or eight leagues in length, and at the mouth thereof foure leagues in breadth. There is a River which runneth some three leagues vp into the Countrie: Then we saw another Bay, which is called the Bay *des Molues*, or the Bay of *Cods*, which may be some three leagues long, and as much in bredth at the mouth. From thence we come to the Ile *Percee*, which is like a Rocke, very steepe, rising on both sides, wherein there is a hole, through which Shalops and Boats may passe at an high water: and at a lowe water one may goe from the maine Land to the said Ile, which is not past foure or five hundred paces off. Moreouer, there is another Iland in a manner South-east from the Ile *Percee* about a league, which is called the Ile *de Bonne-aduenture*, and it may bee some halfe a league long. All these places of *Gachepay*, the Bay of *Cods*, and the Ile *Percee*, are places where they make dry and greene Fish. When you are passed the Ile *Percee*, there is a Bay which is called they Bay of *Heate*, which runneth as it were West South-west, some foure and twenty leagues into the land, containing some fifteene leagues in breadth at the mouth thereof. The Sauages of *Canada* say, that vp the great River of *Canada*, about some sixtie leagues, ranging the South coast, there is a small River called *Montmore*, which runneth some eighteene leagues vp into the Countreys and being at the head thereof, they carrie their Canowes about a league by land, and they come into the said Bay of *Heate*, by which they goe sometimes to the Ile *Percee*. Also they goe from the said Bay to *Tregate* and *Misamichy*. Running along the said coast we passe by many Riuers, and come to a place where there is a River which is called *Sourirona*, where Monsieur *Prevert* was to discouer a Mine of Copper. They goe with their Canowes vp this River three or foure dayes, then they passe three or foure leagues by land, to the said Mine, which

land vpon the Sea shoare on the South side. At the mouth of the said River, there is an Iland lying a league into the Sea; from the said Iland vnto the *Ile Perot*, is some fifty or sixty leagues. Still following the said coast, which trendeth toward the East, you meete with a Strait, which is two leagues broad, and five and twenty leagues long. On the East side of this Ile, which is called the Ile of Saint *Laurence*, where Cape *Breton* [illegible] this place a Nation of Sauages, called the *Sourisois*, doe winter.

An Iland.
A Strait betweene the Ile of Cape *Breton* and the mayne Land.
Sourisois.

Passing the Strait of the Iles of Saint *Laurence*, and ranging the South-west Coast, you come to a Bay which ioyneth hard vpon the Myne of Copper. Passing farther there is a River, which runneth threescore or foure score leagues into the Country, which reacheth neere to the Lake of the *Iroois*, whereby the said Sauages of the South-west Coast make warre vpon them. It would be a most exceeding great benefit, if there might be found a passage on the Coast of *Florida* neere vnto the said great Lake, where the water is salt; as well for the Nauigation of ships, which should not be subiect to so many perils as they are in *Canada*, as for the shortning of the way aboue three hundred leagues. And it is most certaine, that there are Riuers on the Coast of *Florida*, which are not yet discouered, which pierce vp into the Countries, where the soile is exceeding good and fertile, and very good Hauens. The Country and Coast of *Florida* may haue another temperature of the season, and may bee more fertile in abundance of fruites and other things, then that which I haue seene: But it cannot haue more cause nor better hauens, then those which we haue seene.

A good Haven.
A Lake.
A Riuer.
A Lake, twenty leagues in compasse.
A mettall like Siluer.
A Mine of Copper.

The Sauages say, that in the foresaid great Bay of *Hore* there is a Riuer, which runneth vp some twenty leagues into the Country, at the head whereof there is a Lake, which may be some twenty leagues in compasse, wherein is little store of water, and the Summer it is dried vp, wherein they find, about a foot or a foot and an halfe vnder the ground a kind of Mettall like Siluer, or rich Mettall ouer: and that in another place neere the said Lake there is a Myne of Copper. And this is that which I learned of the foresaid Sauages.

Our returne from the Ile *Perot* to *Tadoussac*, with the discouerie of the Ile Cracke, Bonie, Rimouy, Rimy, Rocher, Percy, Bayes, and Islands, which are along the North coast.

Chap. 11.

The Nauigation from the Ile Perot to Tadoussac, with the discouerie of the Ile Cracke, Bonie, Rimouy, Rimy, Rocher, Percy, Bayes, and Islands, which are along the North coast.

WE departed from the Ile *Perot* the nineteenth day of the said moneth to returne to *Tadoussac*. When we were within three leagues of Cape *le Prestre*, or the Bishops Cape, we were encountred with a storme which lasted two dayes, which forced vs to put roomer with some creeke, and to stay for faire weather. The day following we departed, and were encountred with another storme: Being both to put roome, and trauelling to gaine way we were tossed on the North shore the eight and twentieth day of July in a creeke which is very bad, because of the store of Rockes which lie there. This creeke is in 51. degrees and fortie minutes. The next day we anchored neere a River, which is called Saint *Margarets* River, where is a fall: But in three fathoms water, and a faire and an safe road. This River goeth farre vp into the Land. As farre as I could see within the Land on the East shore, there is a fall of water, which entreth into the said River, and falleth some three or foure fathoms downe, from whence commeth the greatest part of the water which descendeth downe. At the mouth there are two banks of Sand, whereon at the ebbe is but little more water. All the Coast on the East is running Sand: there is a point some little league from the said River, which stretcheth halfe a league into the Sea: and toward the West there is a faire Iland: this place is in 49. degrees. All these Countries are exceeding bad, full of Fogs and Mists. The Land here is somewhat high, but not so high as that on the South side. Some three leagues beyond we passed neere vnto another River, which seemed to be very great, yet barred for the most part with Rockes: some eight leagues farther there is a Point which runneth a league and an halfe into the Sea, where there is not past a fathome and an halfe of water. When you are passed this Point, there is another about foure leagues off, where is water enough. All this Coast is low and sandie. Passing by as beyond I take it there is a creeke where a River entreth: many ships may passe in on the East side: this is at low water, which runneth about a league into the Land: you must runne along by Easterne shoare some three hundred paces to enter into the same. This is the best Hauen which is all along the North shoare; but it is very dangerous in going the entry, because of the shoales of Sand, which lye in the mouth: you must passe all along the shoare, almost two leagues into the Sea. About six leagues from thence, there is a Bay where there is an Ile of Sand, all this Bay is very shallow, except on the East side, where it hath about foure fathoms water, within the channell which entreth into the said Bay; some foure leagues vp, there is a faire creeke on the East shoare. All this coast is low and sandie, there descendeth a fall of water which is great: About two leagues further is a Point which stretcheth about halfe a league into the Sea, where there is a Rocke, and from this one point to the other are three leagues, but all are shoales, where is little water. About two leagues off, there is a Sound where there is good hauen, and a small River, wherein are three Islands, and where Ships may harbour themselues from the weather. Three leagues beyond this, is a sandie point which runneth out about a league at the end whereof there is a small Islet. Going farre into *Lesquemin*, you meete with two little Islands, and divers rockes neere the shoare: these said Islands are about halfe a league from *Lesquemin*, which is a good Port, compassed with rockes, and dry at a low water, and you must passe about a little

A Bay.

A Creeke.

The River where the *Baske* kill the whales. Our arriuall at *Tadoussac* the 30 of August.

point of a rocke to enter in, where one Ship onely can passe at a time. A little higher there is a River, which runneth a little way into the land. This is the place where the *Baske* kill the Whales; to say the truth, the hauen is starke naught. Wee came from thence to the foresaid hauen of *Tadoussac*, the third day of August. All these Countries before mentioned are low toward the shoare, and within the land very high. They are neither so pleasant nor fruitfull as those on the South, although they be lower. And this for a certaintie is all which I haue seene of this Northerne coast.

Of the *Armouchiquois* Sauages and of their monstrous shape. The discourse of *Monsieur de Prouert* of Saint *Malo*, touching the discouerie of the South-west Coast. Cha. 12.

AT our comming to *Tadoussac*, we found the *Sauages* which wee met in the River of the *Iroquois*, who met with three Canowes of the *Iroquois* in the first Lake, which fought against tenne others of the Mountayners; and they brought the heads of the *Iroquois* to *Tadoussac*, and there was but one Mountayner wounded in the arme with the shot of an Arrow, who dreaming of something, all the other tenne must seeke to content him, thinking also that his wound there by would mend if the *Sauage* die, his Parents will reuenge his death, either vpon their Nation or vpon others, or at least wise the Capteines must giue Presents to the Parents of the dead, to content them; otherwise as I haue said, they would be reuenged: which is a great feare among them. Before the said Mountayners set forth to the Warre, they assembled all, with their richest apparell of Furres, Beauers, and other Skinnes adorned with *Porcelaines* and Chaines of diuers colours, and assembled in a great publike place, where there was before them a *Sagamo* whose name was *Begourat*, which led them to the Warre, and they marched one behind another, with their Bowes and Arrowes, Maces and Targets, wherewith they furnish themselues to fight: and they went leaping one after another, in making many gestures of their bodies, they made many turnings like a Snaile: afterward they began to dance after their accustomed maner, as I haue said before: then they made their Feast, and after they had ended it, the women stripped themselues starke naked, being decked with their fairest Cordons, and went into their Canowes all naked and there danced, and then they went into the water, and strooke at one another with their Oares, and beate water one vpon another; yet they did no hurt, for they wanted the blowes which they strooke one at the other. After they had ended all these Ceremonies they retired themselues into their Cabines, and the *Sauages* went to warre against the *Iroquois*.

The Ceremonies which they vse before they go to the warres.

Their departure from *Tadoussac*, and monstrous deformed Sauages.

The fifte day of August we departed from *Tadoussac*, and the eighteenth of the said moneth we arriued at the Ile *Percee*, where we found *Monsieur Prouert* of Saint *Malo*, which came from the Myne, where he had beene with such trouble, for the feare which the *Sauages* had to meete with their enemies, which are the *Armouchiquois*, which are *Sauages* very monstrous, for their shape that they haue. For their head is little, and their body short, their armes small like sticks, and their thigh like their legges great and long, which are all of one proportion, and when they sit vpon their heeles, their knees are higher by halfe a foot then their head, which is a strange thing, and they seeme to be out of the course of Nature. Neuertheles, they be very valiant and resolute, and are planted in the best Countries of all the South Coast. And the *Souriquois* deeply feare them. But by the incouragement which the said *Monsieur de Prouert* gaue them, he brought them to the said Myne, to which the *Sauages* guided him. It is very high Mountaine rising somewhat ouer the Sea, which glistereth very much against the Sunne, and there is great store of Verde-greece issuing out of the said Myne of Copper. He saith, that the foot of the said Mountayne, at a low water shore were many morsels of Copper, as mine adiacent ore, which fall downe from the top of the Mountaine. Before whose portshore lieth a Rocke that toward the South, there is a great Myne, and a small River which runneth a little way into the Land, running toward the South, where there is a Mountaine, which to see it blacke glistering, wherewith the *Sauages* paint themselues. Some fiue leagues beyond the foresaid Myne toward the Sea, about a league from the South Coast, there is another infinite mountaine of Metall, which is like a double Myne: it goeth one in, in twilight, into the other, which they vse in all for their Arrowes and Knyues, and the beare it with them. Which makes them that they care not Time, nor Land, being so hard as it is: and hauing shewed all these things, that the Myne of that Ile was like vnto it, which they found in the north, about a fourt moone distant. The said *Monsieur Prouert* gaue the *Sauages* Wedges and Gimlets, and such like things necessarie to get out the said Myne: which they haue promised to doe, and shewing them also the mine by which they goe in the said *Monsieur Prouert*. They say also that within fiue hundred or sixe hundred leagues, there are other Mynes, but that they dare not goe thither vnlesse they be *Frenchmen* with them to make warre vpon their enemies, which haue also told Myne-stones vnto the said place where the Myne is, fourteene degrees and some few minutes neere the South Coast within fiue or sixe leagues, is a kind of Bay, which is in manner of a Triangle in the mouth thereof, and somewhat more in length, neere and three Riuers, which runne into the great Bay neere vnto the Ile of Saint *Iohn*, which is distant six or seuen and thirtie leagues, and is sixe leagues distant from the South Coast. There is also another little River, which falleth almost in the mid way of that which we *Monsieur Prouert* entered, and there were two kind of Lakes in the said River. Furthermore, there is yet another small Riuer

The Riuer of the Copper Myne, on the South Coast.

Another Mine

Riuer of Christall.

Mine of Siluer, and of Lead.

Other Mynes.

The description of the place where the first Myne is.

goeth toward the
South-east part, n
the North side of
and a small Hand a
his ship on shoare.
saxie or eight is lea
passage of the Ile o
to the said Myne.
which wee saw as
Fire-trees and Cy
saw Prouert.

BEfore we depa
Mayners named
and he was much re
him well, and to le
backe againe. We p
him: whom they
de Prouert in like n
woman and two ch

The foure and tw
saw Prouert and ou
Isle. The fifte day
Nouemth, we were
Mount. The twent
contentments, w

goeth toward the Mountaine of the painting. All these Riuers fall into the said Bay on the South-east part, neere about the said Ile which the *Sauages* say there is of this white Metall. On the North side of the said Bay are the Mynes of Copper, where there is a good Hauen for shipe, and a small Hand at the mouth of the Hauen; the ground is Oze and Sand, where a man may run his ship on shoare. From the said Myne to the beginning of the mouth of the said Riuers is some fiftie or eight in leagues by Land. But by the Sea Coast, according to my iudgement, from the passage of the Ile of Saint *Laurence* and the *Norme Land*, it cannot be past fiftie or sixtie leagues to the said Myne. All this Countrey is exceeding faire and flat, wherein are all sorts of trees, which wee saw as wee went to the first Sault vp the great Riuer of *Canada*, very small store of Fire-trees and Cypresses. And this of a truth is as much as I learned and heard of the said *Monsieur Prouert*.

A good Hauen at the Copper Mynes.

BEfore we departed from *Tadoussac*, to returne into *France*, one of the *Sagamos* of the Mountayners named *Berbourat*, gaue his Sonne to *Monsieur du Pont* to carrie him into *France*, and he was much recommended vnto him by the Great *Sagamo Anadabijou*, praying him to vse him well, and to let him see that, which the other two *Sauages* had seene which we had brought backe againe. We prayed them to giue vs a woman of the *Ireois*, whom they would haue eaten: whom they gaue vnto vs, and we brought her home with the foresaid *Sauage*. *Monsieur le Prouert* in like manner brought home foure *Sauages*, one man which is of the South Coast, one woman and two children of the *Canadians*.

Their returne. *Chap. 13.*

The foure and twentieth of August, we departed from *Gachepey*, the ship of the said *Monsieur Prouert* and ours. The second of September, we counted that wee were as farre as Cape *Raso*. The fife day of the said moneth we entred vpon the Banke, whereon they vse to fish. The seuenth, we were come into the Sounding, which may be some fiftie leagues distant from the *Vsant*. The twentieth of the said moneth we arriued in *New Hauen* by the grace of God to all our contentments, with a continuall fauourable wind.

Cape *Raso*.
The Banke.
The Sounding.
Vsant.